GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4472
ANSWERED ON:12.08.2016
Injectible Polio Vaccine
Noor Smt. Mausam

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced the Injectible Inactivated Poliomyelitis Vaccine (IPV) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said vaccine eliminates the risk of genetic reversion to the parent wild virus and prevents polio outbreaks and if so, the details thereof including scientific study conducted in this regard;

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to eliminate the risk attached to IPV;

(d) whether sufficient clinical trials were conducted prior to the administration of the injectible polio vaccine; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereon?

Answer

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)
(a): Yes, the Government has introduced Inactivated Poliovirus vaccine (IPV) in country across all the States and Union Territories.

IPV was introduced in November 2015, in six states, namely Assam, Bihar, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Remaining States/UTs introduced IPV from April-June, 2016.

(b): Yes, IPV eliminates the risk of genetic reversion of the parent wild virus because IPV being a killed poliovirus vaccine does not revert back to parent wild virus. The IPV was developed by Jonas Salk in 1952 and came into use in United States of America in 1955. Subsequently at global level many other countries started using IPV.

(c) In view of the above question does not arise.
(d) & (e): India has conducted many studies on the safety and efficacy of IPV. The clinical trials in 2009 and 2011 (Uttar Pradesh) and 2013 (Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh) have demonstrated that IPV is safe for administration in infants and provides good protection against paralysis from polio.
Clinical trials conducted in Gambia, Oman & Thailand (1991), Cuba (2009) and Bangladesh (2012-13) are some other well-known clinical trials on IPV supported either by WHO or Centres for Disease Control (CDC, USA). These studies have also found IPV to be safe and effective.
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